The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,836.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto.. ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

PERRET—February 5th, at Chinchpoogly, Mrs. Lucien E. Perret, of a son.

TEASDALE—February 5th, at Bandora, the wife of Mr. John C. Teasdale, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

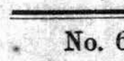
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee ...	„ Bushire .....
„ Guadur	„ Linga .....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas	„ Muscat .....
„ Linga	„ Guadur .....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotsor, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 12th february, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer from sea.

Dates of Departure.

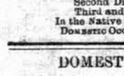
From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee do ..... 10th and 26th.

The Steam ship "OMORIN," 450 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 on the following morning; thanks to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay 15	Leave Calcutta 15
„ Carwar 16	„ Bimlipatam 16
„ Mangalore 17	„ Vizagapatam 18
„ Cannanore 18	„ Coconada 19
„ Calicut 18	„ Madras 23
„ Cochin 19	„ Pondicherry .....
„ Tuticorin 20	„ Negapatam 24
„ Colombo 20	„ Galle .....
„ Galle	„ Colombo 27
„ Negapatam 24	„ Tuticorin 28
„ Pondicherry	„ Cochin 29
„ Madras 27	„ Calicut 30
„ Coconada 29	„ Cannanore 1
„ Vizagapatam 30	„ Mangalore 1
„ Bimlipatam 30	„ Carwar 2
Arrive Calcutta 3	Arrive Bombay 4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,035 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Packer, will sail for the above ports on Saturday the 15th February.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

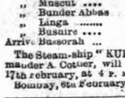
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

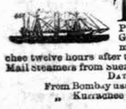
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868.

EXTRA STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. "Martaban," 810 tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. C Sharp, on SATURDAY the 8th February at noon, for Cochin, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Cochin. Returning to Bombay, about 24th.



THE First Class Steamer "PHLOX," Walter Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street

Bombay, 4th Feb 1868.

FOR SALE.—The first class Iron Ship "Compta" 1,009 tons, built in 1864, and classed A 1 at 4. She is chartered to Government for six months certain from 13th November 1867 at Rs. 11 per ton a month.

Offers will be received by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to the Liquidators of the Iron ship Co. Limited.

Bombay, 31st January 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain Cary, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the under-signed for counter-signature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights*.

Bombay 3rd February. 1868.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION) A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company at the rate of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per share will be payable to the Shareholders, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) Elphinstone Circle.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited).

A. E. ASHLEY,
Manager for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th January 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈમપોરીઅલ કોટન પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈમપોરીયલ કાટન પ્રેસ કંપની લિમિતેદ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coley Street on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following transactions:—

1. To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company or the year ending 31st December 1867.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
4. To declare a dividend.
5. To transact any other business which may be laid before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરશો કેશવજીની કું૦ પની.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

P. S.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

N. K. & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ...	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ...	3	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ...	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ...	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars...	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.....	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	„	3
Guyots West End.....	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs..	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats ..... Rs. 12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats ..... „ 16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats.. „ 16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats ..... „ 8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted. ..... „ 4 12
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted..... „

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheet Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, artes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and *vice versâ* Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphtaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of peoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufactures of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

ART EXHIBITION.—Intending Exhibitors are requested to send their contributions without further delay.

H. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secy. to the Art Exhibition Committee.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Esplanade, Bombay, 5th February 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all new shares on which the 3rd CALL of Rs. 200, with interest, is not paid within seven days from the date hereof, will be forfeited for the benefit of the Company, and legal proceedings will be taken against defaulting shareholders for the recovery of the amount due.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for unloading the Municipal Sweepings from the Railway waggons and depositing them on the swamp at Coorla.

Further particulars relating to this contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where forms of Tenders may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 12th day of February 1868, addressed to A. P. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, The City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 3rd February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of the above named Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said PREMCHUND ROYCHUND do on or before the Thirty-first day of March next send in their names and addresses with the particulars of their debts and claims to Mr. M. R. DEQUADROS, the Manager for the Trustees, at his office in Church Gate Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made. And I direct that this order be advertized Twelve times in the *Times of India*, *Bomoay Gazette*, *Jami Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar* and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 1st day of February one thousand Eight hundred and sixty-eight

M. R. W. STROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Trustees.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and strapped for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against LOSS by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meat, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor D. S. KEMP & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.

Atropized Gelatine Discs.

Calabar zed do.

Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.

Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.

Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.

Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.

5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand Rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the Loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual amount from the House-rate 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent, payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than 500 Rupees or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be recurned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 4th February 1868.

A

Form of Mortgage.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council in consideration of the sum of Rupees 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by

for the purposes of the said Act do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs 500, with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B

Form of Transfer of Mortgage

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED by a Gentleman board and lodging in the Fort, address stating terms to "Z" care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.—WANTED a few respectable youths either Europeans or Eurasians to learn the Gas Fitting business. Enquire at the Company's offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort. 1st February 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Mrs. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

ABYSSINIAN COT AND MATTRESS—THE COT is the lightest, most portable, cheapest, and at the same time the most useful yet made, weighs about 14 lbs.; net cash Rs. 25.

Horse hair roll Mattress to suit the Cot; net cash Rs. 20

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & CO.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.

G. L. Dr SAN & EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, Supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufactures.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Blocks of Nowrojee Hill Stone for the foundations of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade. 75 Blocks of Stone will be required, and they are to be about four feet square by two feet thick.

The Blocks are to be rough dressed blue stone of uniform color, free from veins or other defects, and are to be equal in quality to the very best stone from Nowrojee Hill Quarry.

Tenders, giving a price per cubic foot of stone, are to be sent in on or before the 20th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 4th February 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, &c.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseure; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That samples must be paid when applied for.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Monton-	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ...	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ...	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ...	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ...	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ...	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ...	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ...	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs.	19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„	17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„ 26	„	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.....	„ 26	„	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.....	„ 23	„	...

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended.)

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.	
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.....	„	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	„	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	„	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry.....	„	18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.....	„	15
Marsala, "virgin".....	„	15
Madeira, East India.....	„	33

PORTS.

1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine.....	Rs.	24*
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine.....	„	20*

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules and our own Labels, to imitate either of which is Felony.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule...	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.....	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	22
Whiskey, 1st quality Irish.....	„	22
Scotch.....	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10½d to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 10¼d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 aye' sight	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	93¼ to 93½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1850-57	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	105
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Car lus	220
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108-8
Gold Leaf	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	135 to 140
Akote		
Khandeish		135 to 136
Barsee		
Dhollera		155 to 157
Bhowngger		
Hingunghaut		150 to 155
Broach		155 to 157
Veeravul		130 to 135
Vingorla		150 to 152
Compta		150 to 152
Dharwar Sawginned		155 to 160
Comrewuttee	New	170 to 175
Akote		
Ready Sales		950 Candies
For delivery		1,700

Market Firm. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 6.

Butler, Civil Surgeon of Kattiawar, on leave from Rajpootana.
Gayre, Assistant R. H. A., on leave from Kirkee.
Hare, Captain, R. A., on leave from Kirkee.
Robertson, Major, H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., on leave from Neemuch.

DEPARTURE.—FEB. 6.

Butler, Civil Surgeon of Kattiawar, to rejoin to Kattiawar.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants H. H. Lee and A. W. Baird, R.E., are appointed Assistant Field Engineers with the Abyssinian Field Force.

Major G. Harrison, Staff Corps, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months, on being relieved of his appointment as Chief Inspector of Musketry.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years service to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major George McBain Barnes Farquharson, 30th Jan. 1868.

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Darling Ker, 6th Regiment N. I., 30th Jan. 1868

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain John James Elder, 29th January 1868.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, to Surgeon Major J. F. Smith, Examiner Medical Department, is further extended for a period of five months.

The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of 24th and 31st December 1867, are published for general information :—

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Maurice Tweedie, Madras Infantry, on the 14th December 1867

To be Major General.

* * * * * *

Colonel George Malcolm, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th December 1867.

The undermentioned officers who have retired upon full pay to have a step honorary rank, as follows :—

* * * * * *

Surgeon Major Andrew Durham, M. D., Bombay establishment, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. Dated 25th December 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and alterations of rank, &c., amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

Brevet.

Major Richard Harte Keatinge, C. S. I., V. C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel, in succession to General C. Herbert, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 18th January 1867

Major John Henry Bloomfield Dennis, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel

In succession to Lieutenant General G. J. Wilson, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 12th February 1867.

Major Francis Adam Elias Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel ;

In succession to Major General A. Abbot, Royal (Bengal) Artilly, deceased. Dated 23th February 1867.

Captain Henry Pelham Close, Bombay staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to General C. A. G. Wallington, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 1st March 1867.

The undermentioned officers will rank from the dates specified, instead of those previously stated :—

Lieut. Colonel John Joseph Laurie, Bombay Staff Corps, from the 21st December 1855, inaccession to Lieut. General D. Sim, Royal (Madras) Engineers, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, Bombay Staff Corps from 29th October 1856, in succession to Major General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K. C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

Lieut. Colonel Winckworth Scott, Bombay Staff corps, from the 6th November 1866. in succession to Lieut. General W. D. Robertson, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major John Pigott Nixon. Dated 12th June 1867.
Major Howden Trapaud Griggs. Dated 2nd July 1857.
Major Alfred Thomas Etherridge Dated 13th July 1867.
Major John Charles Williams. Dated 14th July 1867.
Major Henry William Holland. Dated 26th July 1867.
Major Edwin Luddington Scott. Dated 24th July 1867.

To be Majors.

Captain Roland Robert Wallace. Dated 11th June 1867.
Captain James Clements. Dated 14th June 1867.
Captain Erskine Augustus Green. Dated 11th June 1867.
Captain Hreo George Clomer. Dated 11th June 1867.
Captain Thomas Waddington. Dated 12th June 1867.
Captain John Durham Hall. Dated 14th June 1867.
Captain Charles Payne Barras. Dated 3rd July 1867.
Captain Hilay Anderson Woodhouse. Dated 3rd August 1867.
Captain Alexander Fergusson. Dated 10th August 1867.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Charles Edward Fisher. Dated 28th March 1867.
Lieut. Thomas Weeding Sanders. Dated 16th July 1867.
Lieut. Arthur John Doug. Dated 18th July 1867.
Lieut. Charles Swinhoe. Dated 24th July 1867.
Lieut. Frederick Harboard Segrave. Dated 7th August 1867.
Lieut. George Francis Deville. Dated 4th September 1867.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon Francis Henry Plumptre. Dated 4th August 1867.
Assistant Surgeon George Edwin Seward, M.D. Dated 4th August 1867
Assistant Surgeon John Gordon Asher, M.D. Dated 4th August 1867.
Assistant Surgeon John Pinkerton, M.D. Dated 4th August 1867
Assistant Surgeon Edmund Ferdinand Wheatley. Dated 4th August 1867.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Walker assumed charge of the appointments of Acting Assistant Resident, Baroda, in charge of the Umreilly Districts, and Superintendent Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, on the 10th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Maxwell Melvill, Judge of the Sudder Court of the Province of Sind, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Sombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 20th January 1868.

Major T. Thatcher to be temporarily a first grade police superintendent, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson.

Mr. G. T. Gierizen to be temporarily a second grade police superintendent, vice Major Thatcher.

Baron Aj J. De H. Larpent to be Joint Judge and Session Judge of Ratnagherry.

Major J. Gordon Staff Officer at Baroda, is invested with the powers of a magistrate in the Surat District, to enable him to dispose of railway cases arising between the Mahee River and Palej Station inclusive.

Arun Jagunnath Ramkrishna, Acting First Carcoon of Kur mulla, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrat of the 2nd Class, in the Poona District.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, in Government Notification dated the 8th ultimo, is to commence from the 4th March 1868.

Mr. J. R. Middleton, appointed to act at Second Assistant Collector of Dhawar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Dharwar District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. Westmacott is appointed to act as boundary officer for the settlement of the disputes between the District of Jhalode and the Meywar States of Chilisaree and Koomulpur, performing, at the same time, his own Police duties in connection with the Districts of Dohud and Jhalode

Mr. J. R. Middleton acted as Sub-Collector of Shalapoor from 6th November 1867 to 8th January 1868, both days inclusive

Mr. J. R. Middleton to act as Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. W. H. Crowe to act as Third Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

The following gentlemen have passed the Departmental examination according to the second standard :—

Messrs. J. R. Middleton, J. M. Campbell, A. D. Carey, T. D. Mackenzie, M. H. Scott and C. G. Blathwayt,

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London		
" Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	
" Mauritius	No business.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 5.	British Nation	Rowe	London, Oct. 12.
	Jadel Barry	Nacoda	Calcutta, Dec. 22.
	Asia (s)	Irvine	Annesley Bay, Jan 14
5.	Camperdown	Nothuros	Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 6.	Camperdown	Thomas	Liverpool.
	Futta Mombarrak	Nacoda	Judda.
	Shafeebarry	Arthur	China.
	Acrolite	Alleyne	Liverpool.
	Japans	Chatfield	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Tessa*, Grant, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Pearl of India*, Osborn bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Camapa Jehangeer*, Greig, bound to Abyssinia.

The Brig *Vestal* for Mozambique, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II.—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves) ; all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally ; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway,
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nasick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *British Nation*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *British Nation*.
Bombay, 6th February, 1868.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier ; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE, at Messrs. JAMES W WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THE PLEASURE to announce the ARRIVAL of our expected Ship "THE BRITISH NATION," and hope soon to be enabled to execute the commands we have been favoured with for our Wines, Spirits, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO J. A. BROWN & Co.

Fine Pale Old Brandy qts. at	Rs.	28
Pale Amontellado. Sherry	"	28
Fine Pale Sherry	"	25
Claret Rigolette Bordeaux	"	12
Whiskey, fine old Scotch	"	18
GREY'S ADELPHI.		
Fine Orange Bitters	"	14

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED FOR SERVICE AT ANNESLEY BAY—FOUR ENGINEERS, good workmen, one Pattern Maker, Two Boilermakers, two Blacksmiths' Mates, and two Hammermen.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials, to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary's
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

NOTICE—THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency, will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock Noon, on Tuesday next, the 11th instant, for the supply of

50 Tarpaulins, 1st size, as per Muster open for inspection at this Office.

A cash deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the articles at the tendered rate should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Tarpaulins not being supplied within the time mentioned in the tender, or tendered inferior to the muster.

The time within which the Tarpaulins will be supplied should be stated in the tender.

The Tarpaulins will be subject to survey, and the decision of the Executive Commisariat Officer will be final as regards its rejection or otherwise.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commst. Officer, Presidency,
Bombay, Ex, Comt. Office, 6th February 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the above, very moderately priced.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

A LARGE collection of real Meerschaum Pipes and Cheroot Holders, of great variety, Meerschaum Bowls with Cherry Wood Stem, and Tobacco Pouch, fitted in strong leather case. Rs. 12 each.

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THOS. BEAR'S VIRGINIA SHAG,

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Do. Smoking Mixture.
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TRICHINOPOLY, No. 1.
Do. " II.
Pondicherry "Imitation Manilla."
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Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
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Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheshire do.
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COCOA EPP'S HOMŒOPATHIC Candied Fruits, in boxes and in bottles. Desert Chocolate. Crackers.
Fruits in Syrup.
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STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES, Bar Soap, and Scented Toilet Soaps.

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TABLE LINEN.—English and Country made Table Cloths, and Table Napkins to match.
Bathing and Washing Towels.
Counterpanes.

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QUININE:—JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT of Howard's best Quinine at Rs. 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to Medical Practitioners.

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BREAKFAST CLARET.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE ; a rich Wine for Invalids.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

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RANGOON OIL : as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the heirs of the late CURSETJEE ARDASEER DADY, deceased, have agreed to sell to AMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY all those four villages, with the lands appertaining thereto, known by the name of MULLAR, TOOLSEY, ARREW and CANARY, respectively in the Island of Salsette. Any and all persons having any claim on the said lands and villages, or any of them, or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 6th day of February 1868.

REMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Friday, the 14th February 1868, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

POSTAL GUIDE.

THE Bombay Postal Guide, with Postal Map of the Bombay Postal Circle, corrected up to the 1st May 1867, can now be had on application at the Post Office.—*Price 1 Rupee.*

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

WE observe that the Municipal Commissioner is now advertising for tenders for a Municipal loan on the security of the House-rate. The rate of interest is six per cent., and the currency is for twenty years, and as the House-rate yields nearly eight lacs of rupees the security is ample. We have no doubt, therefore, that the loan will be readily taken up in Bombay, and we believe that some Calcutta investors will tender for considerable amounts. In Calcutta, the Municipality owes 46 lacs, and their paper is quoted at 104 per cent., and as the House-rate in Bombay is entirely unencumbered, an equal if not a better rate should be obtained for the loan now introduced to the market. The loan will give our Municipal Commissioner's unresting energy more scope for development, and we hope to see some of the much needed improvements in Bombay pushed vigorously a-head. While it is necessary to exercise the Municipal borrowing powers with caution, it is idle to expect that costly improvements can be carried on out of the mere annual revenue. A loan enables the Municipality to accomplish in a year or two what, if the revenue alone were depended on, would require fifty or a hundred.

UPON a principle somewhat akin to that expressed in a couplet by Hartley Coleridge,

> "So for the mother's sake the child was dear,
> And dearer was the mother for the child,"

the public hoped that the old and the new Banks of Bombay, like a happy family party, would pull together in concord during the few remaining months of the venerable parent's existence, but it is to be regretted that the two institutions have already fallen a-quarrelling, and preliminary steps are being taken for settling their grievance in the High Court. This is a pretty beginning for the new Bank, and it is all the worse that its Directors are the parties who are about to launch it, of their own free will and accord, before it has been opened six weeks, upon a course of protracted and costly litigation. As we believe, the Directors are entirely in the wrong in the dispute which they are about to carry into the law courts, and as we have not the slightest doubt that our opinion will be backed both by Government and the public, we look with much concern to the effect of this obstinate course of action on the prospects and career of the Bank. We firmly believe that if they persist in it, Government will withdraw its balances, the public will withdraw whatever amount of confidence it feels in the new Bank, and the Directors will be turned one and all from their office by the indignant shareholders with disgrace. The mere mention of the fact in the columns of a public journal does the Bank serious damage ; for the public will hesitate about placing further confidence in men who commit themselves to an indiscreet and objectionable course of action—objectionable we mean in respect of principle ; but if, by injudicious silence on the part of those who are supposed to be responsible for commenting on public affairs, the Directors should, in a fit of obstinate imprudence, be permitted to entangle the Bank in the luxury and expense of a legal controversy, the injury done to the interests of the shareholders may be such as to make the Bank a sufferer for many years. We speak thus unambiguously, in the hope that the Directors may be arrested before they commit themselves, and the institution they represent, to an act of unbridled folly.

There might be some satisfaction to us and the public, if the Directors were guilty of a mere indiscretion, but the device by which they are trying to wriggle themselves out of an obligation is both mean and shabby, and these expressions put it in the mildest possible light. We shall endeavour to justify this criticism by explaining the circumstances of the quarrel between the two Banks. It will be remembered that it always formed part of the arrangement between the old Bank and the Reconstruction Committee that the old Bank's premises should be taken over by the new Bank at a valuation. This had been agreed upon with the Bank of Bengal also in the negotiations with that Bank for amalgamation. While the deliberations with the Reconstruction Committee were in progress it was resolved upon at a joint meeting of that Committee and the Board of the old Bank that each party should select an arbitrator, and that the two arbiters so selected should appoint an umpire in case they differed in opinion about the value of the property. It was agreed upon that neither the arbiters nor the umpire should be professional valuators. At a meeting of the old Bank, reported in our columns in August last, Mr. Rimington, at that time the solicitor of the old Bank, and also the solicitor for the new Bank, explained to the shareholders that a reference such as we have now indicated had been resolved upon, and the meeting thereupon passed a resolution, authorising the liquidator to hand the premises over to the new Bank when it should commence business. In December last the new Bank appointed Mr. James Ranken of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s, as arbiter in connection with the Bombay premises, and Mr. Daniel McIver, of Kurrachee, as arbiter so far as the Kurrachee premises were concerned. The old Bank appointed Mr. Cleveland and Mr. P. W. Robertson, of the Oriental Bank, as arbiters on its behalf, but the new Bank objected, on the grounds that Mr. Cleveland was a Director of the old Bank, and in his capacity of shareholder a partowner of the premises. Mr. Robertson was also objected to on the ground of his being a shareholder. After some skirmishing the Directors of the old Bank, desirous of conducting the arrangement amicably, gave way, and early in January appointed Mr. John Smith, of the old Financial, arbiter as regards the premises in Bombay, and they invited the new Bank Directors to give them an offer for the Kurrachee premises. On the day after the arbiters had intimated their willingness to act, they met, and appointed Mr. J. L. Scott final referee. They proceeded with the examination of witnesses, and ultimately issued their award (for they did not differ in opinion) fixing 4½ lacs as the equitable value of the whole property of the Bank in Bombay.

Now, here comes the scandalous point in the transaction. The new Bank, after seeing the award, are dissatisfied with the value put upon the property by the arbiters and try to back disgracefully out of the transaction, saying "Oh, the whole thing is illegal ; the reference has not been sealed with the seal of the Bank ; we wont pay a pie, and will rather go into the High Court and fight you tooth and nail there." People would imagine from such a plea that the arbiters had huddled through their work unknown to the representatives of the one Bank or the other, but there were actually nearly the whole Directors of the new Bank, the Deputy Secretary and Mr. Rimington (who by this time had cast in his professional lot with the younger and more promising Bank) present at the examination of witnesses by the arbiters, and intimation was made in the presence of all these gentlemen that the arbiters would deliver their award in writing. The question that naturally occurs is why the informality of the proceedings was not pointed out by Mr. Rimington at the meeting, and we do not see the use of lawyers at all if they are not to be held responsible for such glaring omissions. The whole reference was conducted, up to the moment when the award was issued, in the most perfect good faith ; and the new Bank is morally bound by the decision of the arbiters. Now-a-days, however, in Bombay, morality, like shares, is at a miserable discount. We do not know what standard of commercial honor prevails among the new Bank Directors, but this proceeding is not calculated to give the public a very high impression of their method of conducting business. Be it remarked that the whole proceedings had been conducted in writing ; formal resolutions had been passed and interchanged by both Boards agreeing to the reference and appointing their respective arbiters ; but because the award does not suit the views of the new Bank, the Directors take advantage of a legal quibble to get out of it altogether. They have taken the advice of counsel, and counsel, of course, backs them up. The old Bank has also taken the advice of counsel, and counsel also, we may be sure, will back it up. So the two Banks, which were to mutually benefit each other, are at daggers drawn, and nothing but plentiful blood-letting in the High Court ; or the summary action of Government, accompanied with a threat to withdraw its balances if this mad, suicidal strife is to continue ; or the return of sanity to the Board of the new Bank will end the quarrel. Surely, the Directors of the new Bank are bound by every tie of honour to fulfil the award of their own arbiter, unless they can prove him to be corrupt which is an idea altogether out of the question. The proceeding we regard as a gross breach of faith with the luckless old Bank, which seems at every step of its progress to fall a martyr to its innocent credulity, and its hapless trust in the honor of those with whom it does business.

To illustrate the simple good nature of the old Bank, and how it is done on all hands, we may mention that although the promoters of the new Bank have had the free use of the rooms of the old Bank while the negotiations of the last nine months were going on, they cannot give the old Bank a corner in which to liquidate without preferring a charge of a thousand rupees monthly as rent. This is more than the patience of the liquidator can bear, and he declares he will rather seek for a garret of his own in which the unhappy Bank may end its days in peace. He should retort by presenting a bill against the new Bank for the use of the Bank premises since the reconstruction meetings began, and another for the time of the officers of the old Bank who were drafted several months ago into the service of the new.

But really is this litigation to go on? Will Sir Symour Fitzgerald sit idly by and permit this new scandal to Bombay, when a motion of his little finger will stop it. We should like to see His Excellency demonstrate both to the Bank and the public that the happy-go-easy policy of Sir Bartle Frere which brought the old Bank to its present disastrous termination, will not be repeated during his administration. If litigation does ensue, it will undoubtedly become a question whether the public money of the State should be entrusted any longer to this institution—at least while under its present management. It is a question for the shareholders also whether they will permit their funds to be squandered in a frivolous quarrel and see their whole first year's dividend dissipated in legal proceedings. It is a further question for them whether they will contentedly sit by and see their institution managed by men who are launching it into an ocean of litigation before they have almost done a stroke of business. If they do they may expect their new Bank to lose entirely the confidence of the public, and to gird up its loins and depart—a miserable spectre—along the well-trodden pathway of the old.

THE following letter appeared in the *Times* from Mr. Reuter on the 9th ult. :—Sir,—I have received the following telegram from Alexandria, dated yesterday :—

"Zanzibar, Dec. 31.—Intelligence from Keelwa states that Dr. Livingstone, or a person resembling him, was seen travelling towards the west of Lake Tanganyika."

You will see that, although the news is similar to that already published by Her Majesty's Government on the 22nd of November last, the date of the above message is Zanzibar, December 1. Supposing the latter date is correct—which I have at present no reason to doubt—Dr. Livingstone must have again been seen west of Lake Tanganyika, which increases the hopes of his safety. It must be remembered that the Lake Tanganyika is upwards of 300 miles long.

ABYSSINIA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

19TH JANUARY.

I HAVE been favoured by a friend with the perusal of a private letter from the advanced camp at Senafe, containing some very interesting particulars regarding the climate, &c., in those highland regions of Abyssinia, in publishing which I trust I am guilty of no breach of confidence.

"I have just heard from Upper Sooroo on good authority that the Seroo Pass will be completed and fit for wheel carriage in the course of a few days. This will be of the greatest assistance in the transmission of stores, which are at present *much required* in the highlands. Lieutenants Sturt and Coaker, R. E., with 2 companies of Sappers and 3 Companies of Beloochees, have completed this work."

"Camp Senafe, 10th January.

"IT is warm and pleasant here in the day time, about 76°. At night it goes down to 36 or 38, rather a change, and you want all the clothes on your bed that you can get. It begins to get cold about 4 o'clock P. M. A cold wind springs up, which seems to go through one. It is a tearing long march from Undel Wells to Raree Guddee, 18 miles at least, but the road good for this part of the world. There is a very steep ascent about 3½ miles from here, like going up the side of the house. The scenery is certainly very fine all the way. I saw little or no game over the road here ; it has all been shot out or nearly so. I was out yesterday for three or four hours in the middle of the day, and saw nothing, but I hear it is the worst time to go. A few guinea fowl and spare fowl may be picked up early or late, but the walking is very rough on the side of the hills. There is no news here. An ambassador from one of the Chiefs went down last night to Sir R. Napier, which does not look as if the Chief purposed paying an early visit up here."

With reference to a report, to which I alluded in some of my foregoing letters, of sickness having broken out amongst the troops at the military posts *en route* to Senafe, I am happy to state that I am assured by an esteemed correspondent who writes to me from Upper Sooroo at the date of January—"No sickness that I have heard of in these parts, certainly not in troops passing through. I did hear 25th N. I. had cholera, and was therefore sent from Zoolla to Udooda."

21ST JANUARY.

IN the absence of grander events, I propose to relate a famous encounter which took place two days ago between—not the ferocious wild monster of Dabra Tabor and the enraged British lion, for things have not come to that yet—but a bristly denizen of the savage lairs studding the desert plain of Adulis and a sporting party of "jolly tars" from the ship *British Monarch*. The hunters in question, consisting of the first and second officers of the ship, and their boat's crew of half-a-dozen men, had made an excursion on shore on Sunday last for the purpose of enjoying a day's shooting over the game of Abyssinia, when in the course of their rambles they suddenly fell in with a magnificent wild boar. Upon seeing the brute, one of the party fired and the ball struck the animal under one of his eyes bringing him to the ground. But suddenly springing up again, the fierce beast, infuriated by the wound he had just received, charged headlong at the whole party, who, however, unlike the "Abyssinian hunters" whose exploits I related in a foregoing letter, stood the brunt of the aprine assault without swerving, and fired as many as ten shots into the huge brute's carcase, besides breaking the stocks of two fowling pieces upon his skull, before they succeeded in despatching him. He was conveyed in triumph to the *British Monarch*, where no doubt by this time he has served as a dainty repast for the "tars" of that good ship, though I daresay they found the operation of masticating Abyssinian wild boar tough work.

I have already stated that the *Burmah* was rescued from the sand-bank in the Red Sea upon which she had grounded, by the war-steamer *Satellite*, and towed into the Bay on the 15th instant, with however more damage to the ship's bottom than was at first supposed, but with the railway locomotives and rolling stock on board all safe. Two days later (January 17th) I witnessed the landing of the first steam-engine in Abyssinia ; some slight accident, I believe, occurred to it during the operation, but only of a very trifling nature, and on Sunday last, January 19th, steam was got up in the forenoon, and the *Dalhousie* made its "trial trip" from the landing-place to the camp at Mulkuttoo ; yesterday, it was employed all day in dragging loaded tr

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 10TH JANUARY, 1868.

THE most interesting event of the week is the publication this morning of the Queen's new book, the long-announced "*Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands.*" The *Journal* will make a far more favourable impression on the popular mind than the *Memoirs of the Prince Consort*; for Englishmen, however well disposed to think kindly of that estimable but unloveable prince, resent being perpetually commanded even by the Queen herself to make an idol of Her Majesty's "dearest Albert," as if the memory of her deceased husband were the sole object worthy of human care and admiration. It is a relief to the reader of the *Journal* to find that, although there are of course in its leaves frequent references to Albert, still the thoughts and sympathies of the Sovereign of these realms are not all absorbed in the contemplation of the Prince Consort's domestic virtues, but that the charms of natural scenery, and the shifting contrasts of character in the people around her, the hopes and fears, and homely incidents in the life of the humblest of her subjects, attract and delight her. In Scotland more especially will this book revive and strengthen beyond former example the Queen's popularity. Her Majesty speaks of her Highland home at Balmoral with so deep and earnest an affection, her appreciation of the lions of Scotland, from Edinburgh to the Pass of Killiecrankie, is so thoroughly sincere, and the simple virtues of the Highland peasantry seem to have made so complete a conquest of the heart of their Royal mistress, already half subdued (for the Queen's feelings are easily moved by national and sentimental poetry) by the witchery of the muse of Sir Walter Scott, that the Scotchman must indeed be dead to all love of country and of self-glorification from whom her Majesty's enthusiasm does not provoke a corresponding outburst of vehement and irrepressible loyalty. The daily papers of this morning are full of so many extracts from the *Journal* that it would be a work of supererogation on my part to give you any quotations here. Perhaps no passage in the book will attract more notice than the character (quoted in the *Times*) which the Queen draws of the celebrated Mr. John Brown, whom the *Tomahawk*, in a cartoon that created a great sensation last year, depicted as enjoying the exclusive right of access to the throne. I fancy very many persons will be unable to read, without a sense of shame and self reproach, the simple words in which the Queen describes her attachment to this "straightforward, simple-minded, kind hearted, and disinterested" servant; certainly no more effectual answer could be given to the foul libels which were industriously circulated last year, and which the prolonged seclusion of the Court encouraged. Not that these libels ever gained much credit with the people; they had their origin and found their believers in the idle society of the clubs or among west-end tradesmen who greedily circulate any rumours to the discredit of a Sovereign who injures their trade by never coming to London. There is a curious passage at the end of Professor Beesley's paper in the *Fortnightly Review* on Tiberius which shows that even men who hold that "no government can meet the wants of modern society unless, whatever be its form, it is in spirit Republican," are aware they cannot advance their cause in popular estimation by hinting disparagement of the Queen, and are anxious to disclaim the responsibility of scandals which are everywhere freely spoken of though respectable newspapers affect to know nothing of them. "Whenever," says Mr. Beesley, "a sovereign retires from publicity vile scandals of this kind invariably make their appearance. They may be repeated by the popular voice, and it is not the people which invents them. They are generated in fashionable society, among the idlers and sycophants who hang about Courts. On such persons a life of domestic virtue imposes no respect. It adds flavour to the scandal. William III. was a man of finer character than Tiberius, but he resembled him in his unsocial habits and forbidding demeanour, and he did not in his lifetime escape the same foul charges which have clung more persistently to the Roman Emperor. In the vile gossip of Jacobite circles Loo was a Capreæ, and Lady Orkney less fastidious than Mallonia. When such tales are improbable in themselves, and come to us through suspicious channels, it is but simple justice to the defenceless dead to reject them, or at least to hold them not proven." It is clear that Mr. Beesley wished indirectly to denounce the authors of the stories against Queen Victoria, as much as the Jacobites who slandered King William. Nor does the Professor intend any irony, as readers misled by their recollections of Tacitus might suppose, in taking Tiberius as a model sovereign, for he has expended great care and learning in whitewashing that Emperor, and proving that he was the victim of the calumnies of an envious and defeated oligarchy. Not only Professor Beesley indeed, but the whole Radical party, make a point of being devotedly loyal to the Queen, and you will generally notice that the sneers at the Royal family proceed rather from the *Pall Mall Gazette* than the *Morning Star*. Possibly, the Radical leaders (you will remember Mr. Bright's indignant disclaimer of Mr. Ayrton's disloyal speech last year) wish to follow the political tactics which Mr. Disraeli has practised so successfully, of advocating the union of the Throne and the People against the Aristocracy; but, whatever their motive, they are clearly of opinion that the Queen's name has not yet lost its power of charming the multitude. Her Majesty's personal popularity, it should be added in this connexion, has been greatly increased by her very sensible and courageous reply to the address of inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, who wished to protect her against the Fenians. That letter has had the good effect of making Englishmen reflect on the insignificant and despicable character of the conspiracy which had created such a panic throughout the country; and people are really beginning at last to believe that it may not after all be in the power of a small band of Irish-American filibuster to dismember the British Empire. Actually, at a lecture given the other night by one of "the miscompoops of politics," Mr. Mason Jones, the statement of the lecturer, that "if the Emperor Napoleon or President Johnson were to land a single boat's crew on the coast of Ireland the country might be taken from us in 24 hours without a single blow being struck," excited "great uproar" among the audience, who seemed not to be quite content to break up the Empire so easily. If this sort of thing goes on, we may soon find the English people daring to shake off the yoke of the political prigs who seemed to have lectured the very soul out of the nation by denouncing everything that is English, and exaggerating the merits of the achievements and institutions of foreign countries.

There is indeed a healthier national tone now observable in the leading articles of even some of the ultra liberal papers. The excesses to which the vacillation of the Government in dealing with Fenianism has led the secret sympathisers with the Fenians to proceed in Ireland have alarmed all men who do not feel Mr. Beale's delicacy in "pledging" themselves "for or against the repeal of the Union." The President of the Reform League is in an awkward position at present; every person of respectability has deserted him, and he is compelled to diplomatize in order to retain a semblance of authority by conciliating the support of the Mudges and Odgerses of his council. He may therefore be excused for weighing his words, to which no one outside the council of the League now attaches any importance. But ordinary Englishmen are, I believe, quite willing to pledge themselves that in no circumstances shall the Union be repealed. The *Daily News* very fairly points out that the day for repeal has gone by. Ireland does not now contain the elements of an independent national Parliament, and repeal would complete the ruin of the Irish people by exciting a civil war between Protestants and Catholics. Though the means of securing the Union at the beginning of the century were most reprehensible, yet the experiment of an independent Irish Parliament had been tried long enough to show that the two nations must either have one legislature as they had one Sovereign or be parted for ever; and, once the Union had been completed, it became impossible for the statesmen of the United Kingdom to permit that it should ever be dismembered. The idea of repeal must be set aside altogether. All that the Imperial Parliament can fairly be called upon to do is to abolish the relics of religious or partisan supremacy in Ireland; let this be done, and the Executive Government can then with clean hands and a clear conscience suppress the slightest symptoms of discontent. It is gratifying to notice that the press is also unanimous in treating in a conciliatory but determined spirit the threatened interference of the American Government for the protection of American filibusters in Ireland. The able letters of "Historicus" in the *Times* have convinced the public that the British doctrine of indefeasible and perpetual allegiance to the Crown cannot, in these days of emigration in the mass, be consistently maintained; and our Government is quite prepared to discuss the question with America in a friendly way, with a view to the amendment of the definitions of citizenship in both countries, and the release of Irishmen who have left Ireland to settle in the States from all allegiance to Queen Victoria. No one desires to retain these men as nominal subjects of the British Crown. Let them be released from any such obligation, and made full American citizens. That will not better their position should they dare to return to Ireland to levy unlawful and piratical war against the British Government. What cannot be permitted is that they should claim all the privileges of both American and Irish citizenship, and refuse to be bound by the duties which such privileges inspire; and Lord Stanley, as we have seen by his despatches in the Alabama case, is fully capable of vindicating the dignity of England in this matter against the attacks of Mr. Secretary Seward.

The formost home question of the day is now undoubtedly that of education. Tories and Liberals seem equally determined that the people shall be educated; and every public man who has spoken this recess has felt himself bound to put forth a declaration of his opinions on this subject. I shall not be supposed to undervalue the importance of education when I say that people go in for the educational craze just because it happens to be fashionable at present in the same way in which they go in for canal voyages or collecting old china when either of those amusements is the rage. Mr. Lowther, the newly-elected Conservative member for a borough in Westmorland, says the Prussian army beat the Austrians at Sadowa because the Prussians are an educated people. That may be so, but I should hesitate to believe it until the educated Prussians had beaten an equal number of Frenchmen or Russians (I would not presume to say Englishmen) armed with breech-loaders. An argument that has more weight, in favour of technical education at least, is well expressed in Mr. Samuelson's letter on the competition of foreign industry with our own; though cheapness of labour seems to do far more for the foreigners than education. But we are always told that education will destroy the dangerous classes and uproot pauperism. Has it done so in America, that land of perfect bliss as it is described to be by liberal theorists who have never seen it? Are there no districts of American cities as bad as the worst slums of London? Even in England the progress of education of late years has been steady; but pauperism, instead of decreasing, has steadily increased also. The poor-rates become heavier every year, and the demands on private charity grow at so alarming a rate as to frighten even the daily newspapers. For much of the demoralisation of feeling among the poor which produces paupers the ratepayers have to blame the sensation articles in the press. The night spent in a workhouse by an "Amateur Casual" made the fortune of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and all the other papers, naturally anxious that they too should have a share of such profitable honours, vie with one another in sickening the public with caricatures of the state of the English poor which bear about as near a resemblance to the truth as the loafers who now go through the streets, singing

> We've got no work to do-o-o
> We've got no work to do-o-o-o;
> We're all froze out,
> Poor labouring men,
> We've got no work to do—

bear to real frozen-out gardeners. The *Pall Mall* itself has lately tried to outdo the *Night in the Workhouse* by the *Wren of the Curragh*; but, like most second parts of a great work, this imitation is a failure, one gentleman even going so far as to aver that there is not a word of truth in all the sensational statements of the writer. It is not, I trust, sign of an unfeeling disposition when one grows impatient and incredulous of the accuracy of these amateur efforts at graphic character painting. It is very well for a comfortable London publisher to be dismayed at hearing that there are such things as vice and misery in the world, and to be horrified when "hardy men of brains" whom he has hired to go out into the world and enquire of such evils really exist come back and tell him that there are actually men alive who have less than £1,000 a year to live on and cannot drink a bottle of wine every day at dinner, and women who prefer a life of vicious independence to the discipline of a penitentiary but what society is free from these sores, and will education cure them, so long as the passions of human nature remain unchanged?

J. M. M.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Four new Field Marshals! It is not often in the history of England that such a batch is drawn. The last consisted of three, for Sir Edward Blakeney, Lord Gough, and George, Duke of Cambridge, all got their dignities on one day—Lord Mayor's day, 1862. In time of peace long past services alone are the credentials which entitle a man to this high honour, and very long have the services of the new Field Marshals been. They are Sir Alexander Woodford, Sir William Gomm—well known to you—Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, and Sir John Burgoyne, three Waterloo heroes, and a fourth who missed Waterloo, but also is none the worse for that. Oddly enough Woodford and Gomm both began their career in 1794, both served in the 9th Foot, and both soon found their way into the Guards. Sir Alexander had higher influence from familly connexions, but here they are, at the close of the day, on the same level. Ross entered the Royal Artillery in 1795, and like his veteran comrades he fought through the worst of the Peninsula War. Burgoyne joined the Royal Engineers in 1798, and his varied services on the continent, at home, and in the Crimea, are well known. Thus we have four new Field Marshals who have respectively served their country, two for seventy-four, one for seventy-three, and one for seventy years. The navy furnishes an older servant, Admiral Sir J. Alexander Gordon, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, who has seen seventy-five years service!

No one will challenge the propriety of the step taken by the Government. It had for some time been surmised that Sir John Burgoyne, in his retirement, would receive a Field Marshal's baton, but few conjectured that the same honour would be bestowed on his seniors. The mystery is that Sir John did not get the honour before. True, he has never won a battle—never having had the chance of fighting one—your Sir Robert Napier being the first Engineer ever entrusted with a command; but he has always shown steady zeal, excellent judgment, and sound sense. He it was who pointed out the Mamelon as the proper line of attack, and the Malakoff as the key of the Russian position in the Crimea. But the French General of Engineers, Bizot, knew better, and was weakly permitted to have his way. We may get some fresh light on this point as soon as Kinglake's volumes are published, and more when Burgoyne himself sees fit to let his valuable papers see the light. The other Generals promoted have a very good record to show, and plenty of decorations; but no one will dispute that Sir John Burgoyne takes the first rank as an accomplished soldier, though he is junior on the list of seven Field Marshals.

This promotion of the veterans lifts upwards a good many under them. Lieutenant Generals Sir Thomas Reed, Lord Melville, W. R. Ord, R. E. F. Schular, R. A., become Generals. Major Generals John Patton, Sir Duncan Cameron, Sir William Ingilby, R. A., and R. J. Stotherd, R. E., become Lieutenant Generals. Colonels Sir Alfred Horsford, W. D. P. Patton, J. W. Fitzmayor, R. A., W. E., Broughton, R. E., are Major Generals; and Majors C. R. Chichester, F. Hammersley, R. E., F. Crawford, R. A., and H. C. Elphinstone, R. E., V. C., becomes Lieut. Colonels. There will of course be a movement in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. All this commotion will do a great deal of good, especially in the latter corps, where promotion is by no means rapid. The successor of Sir John Burgoyne in the office of Inspector General of Fortifications is Major General Edward Frome. Of him I have learned nothing. Beyond his name he has no record in the army list; but he is well spoken of among those who are familiar with the merits of our scientific officers. Outside the scientific services, his name is unknown.

The death of Major General Nedham, R. A., gave a step in rank to Major Bovill, and Captain Woolsey, R. A. Sir John Burgoyne's promotion brought Captain Drayson up to the rank of Major in the army. Captain Brett, 43rd, has been appointed Brigade Major at Aldershot in succession to Captain Maclean, whose term of service expires at the end of the month. Major General Lindsay's post as Commander of the Guards, it is supposed, will be given to Major General F. W. Hamilton, now senior officer at Edinburgh.

The rumpus in the King's Dragoon Guards, which has kept the Regiment in hot water for many months, and led to a Court of Inquiry and much scandal, will probably have an amicable ending. Very serious charges were made against a Captain, but they had reference solely to the management of his private affairs, and were connected with monetary transactions. The Captain in question has offered full explanations; he was ready to test the whole question in a court of law, and it is now reported that the principal accuser has withdrawn his charge, and that Captain will shortly exchange into a crack Hussar Regiment, whose Colonel, the soul of honour, is willing to take him. I think the Captain a very ill-used man.

Amongst the books of the season are some military works—three of which will be interesting to your readers. The first, a two volume big book, purporting to be a history of the British army, its origion, arms, and equipment, will gratify all archeologists, but may not prove so satisfactory to military men who prefer matters of present and pressing interest. The author of this book is Sir Sibbald Scott. It begins with the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and ends just where the real British army begins, that is with some allusions to the soldiers of the Commonwealth! Not a word is said about the army as it is, and on this point the work is inferior to Grose. But in all that relates to the character of the arms and armies and limited establishments of the period between Henry II. and Charles I. it is superior to Grose. The author is very learned and laborious, but he has adopted a bad method. His book, in short, consists of a series of essays upon the different subjects, which relate to military affairs, but there is not an atom of *History*, properly so called, in the book, not even of the army. Captain Brackenbury, R. A., *Times'* correspondent with the Austrian army in 1866, and subsequently in Italy, where he specially investigated the affair of Lissa, has published a really useful little volume entitled "European armaments in 1867." It includes a valuable survey of the whole field of great and small arms, and will gratify every artilleryman who can get hold of it. One of the novelties at the Paris Exhibition was the Gadling gun, a sort of coffee mill cannon, throwing an endless stream of shot by turning a handle; and recently we have heard a good deal about its adoption by the Emperor. Upon it the famous "small cannon," so much talked about, was based. Captain Brackenbury says of the Gatling gun: "To defend a doorway or barras the gunners in an embrasure such a weapon might become very efficacious, but it cannot become a substitute for field artillery." He seems to prefer the Snider to the Chassepot, mainly because the latter has an India rubber buffer in the breech, which, of course, is a dangerous commodity. The following remarks on musketry cannot be out of place. There is great danger he says of training our troops to open fire at long ranges. He admits that a few sharpshooters may be so employed, "but the great secrets of modern success may be summed up in six words—shoot late, shoot straight, and shoot strong. To shoot late requires coolness and training; to shoot straight demands absolutely that the range should be short; to shoot strongly the arm and ammunition must be adapted for the purpose," and he points out that the love of long ranges interferes with the gunmaker. The French have a light bullet and a heavy charge. We insist, more or less, on heavy bullets, but they have been recently lightened. The French are just now boasting that the whole of their field artillery service is complete in every part, and they insist that no other nation can make the same vaunt! On dress he makes an interesting observation. "Prussia used to have the worst dressed army in the world, so when a fancy for change seized us, we set to work to copy her as much as possible. British uniforms are now nearly as expensive as ever, and worthy of the days of old Fritz. In the next changes that occur it is to be hoped that we shall turn our eyes rather to France, or still better to Austria, where comfort and beauty are combined with simplicity of dress, and officers have no need to wear plain clothes, because no dress is freer than they already wear, and in which they can fight without throwing any portion of it away. Our uniforms are just bearable on parade, and heavy punishments succeed in making a few men dread to redress themselves during a campaign." I have already told you that the French have gone back to the long frock coat, which their doctors say is more healthy. The two other books I shall only name, and reserve further notice until next week. One is Major Malleson's "French in India," and consists of his lectures and papers collected in a volume; the other is a Memoir of Lieutenant General Sir Samford Whittingham, by his son Major General Ferdinand Whittingham. I mention it because fully one half of a fat octavo relates the doings of Sir Samford *in India*, and contains some few piquant details. Whittingham was Quartermaster General of the Royal Army. He served at Bhurtpore, and he died Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency in January 1841.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 1ST FEB. MORNING.

An Abyssinian envoy has arrived in Cairo from Prince Kassai on a mission to the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria relative to the nomination of an Abuna (or Coptic Bishop) of Abyssinia as a successor to the late Abuna.

Kassai is reported to be friendly to the British.

The latest news from America states that Congress has passed the new bill for repealing the internal tax on cotton, which comes into operation immediately, and for removing the import duty on foreign on the 1st November next.

LONDON, 30TH JAN. AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed active and advancing.

Dhollera 6½d.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,750,000
Bullion	£16,625,000
Bills discounted	£22,375,000

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 6TH FEB.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 14 premium. Fives 8¼ premium. Fours, 6½ discount.

Document Bills, 1s. 11d.
Dead weight, £1 nominal.
Light weight £5. to £5. 10s.
Cotton £4.
Interest on Loans unaltered.
Money Market easy.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 5-6.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 3-7.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 1st February 2,065 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE s. s. *Japan* was to leave last evening for Annesley Bay.

THE attendance at the High Court of the gentlemen on the special jurors' list will not again be required this Sessions.

THE following additional subscription has been received in aid of the crew of the foundered ship *Iolar*:—J. Windram, Esq., Rs. 15; Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Rs. 50; Ewart, Latham & Co., Rs. 50; Volkart Brothers, Rs. 50.

A LECTURE by the Rev. W. B. Keer, on "News and Newspapers, past and present, or the Fourth Estate ancient and modern," is to be delivered in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock to-night (admission free) under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institution.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL, who had his leg broken by the fatal collison which occurred above the Ghauts in August last, when the late Mr. E. I. Howard met with his death, has accepted from the G. I. P. Railway company the sum of Rs. 20,000 as compensation for injuries sustained on that occasion.

A FIRE broke out on Wednesday night at about half past ten o'clock in the house of one Ragoonath Bhasker residing in Parell village. The whole of the house in which the fire occurred was burnt but the surrounding houses were all saved. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 700.

IT was reported to Government yesterday that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; that the Eygptian line was right; but that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Teheran. The latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey are 2nd February, via Russia 31st January; and from Egypt 4th February.

THE following notification appeared yesterday in the *Government Gazette*:—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order, under the authority of the Government of India, the remission of the duty of eight annas per Indian maund which has hitherto been levied on Sind Salt exported to British Indian Ports. Under the discretion allowed to this Government by the Supreme Government, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to authorise the remission in future of similar duty hitherto levied on Salt exported from Sind to Foreign Ports.

THE home papers inform us that at a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Nixon and Killick, held on Tuesday, 7 January at Manchester, the following resolution was passed:—That—(conditionally upon Messrs. Nixon and Killick being able to make arrangements through their friends which shall prevent the bills running upon them drawn in Bombay from being returned against the firm there)—this meeting recommends the acceptance of their offer of a composition of 10s. in the pound by instalments of 2s., 2s., 2s., and 4s. at intervals of six months. The estate to continue under the inspection of Messrs. Murray Kemp and John Slingsby until the payment of the third dividend shall have been completed, such instalments being secured by the application of the whole of the present assets to the liquidation of the estate, and a mortgage of the mill and machinery being given for securing the entire composition.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 31st January, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd February.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 30th January, 1st and 2nd February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 4th to 8 P. M. of the 6th February were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	12 59	4 53
,, Calcutta via Agra	1 in 3h. & 29 min.	
,, Calcutta via Madras	60 39	27 22
,, Madras	7 2	0 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee imperfect.

THE steamer *Asia*, Captain Irvine, arrived from Annesley Bay yesterday. She left Annesley Bay on the 14th January with the ship *Oriflamme* in tow; left Aden on the 25th January and towed the *Oriflamme* across to Barbara, arriving there on the 26th; left on the 27th when H. M. S. *Argus*, S. S. *Scinde*, S. S. *Queen*, S. S. *Madras*, and ships *Oriflamme*, *Maggie Lauder*, and *City of Dunedin*, were there loading with camels; on the 29th instant in Lat. 12.50 N. Long 50.4 E. signalled the S. S. *Golconda* with ship *Middlesex* in tow, and on the 2nd February in *lat.* 15.55 N., long. 60.31 E., spoke the Barque *Kusrovie* from Bombay to Annesley Bay. There was a strong S. E. wind in the Red Sea and fine weather across from Barbara.

THE case of Jamnadas Hemchund against Govindjee Luckmeechund was called on yesterday before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, for the defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,323, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant not taking delivery of 25 candies of Dhollera cotton according to an agreement, dated 30th December 1866, by which defendant agreed to buy the cotton at the price of Rs. 290 per candy, less 3½ per cent rebate. The cotton was to be delivered by the plaintiff in one month from the 6th April to 6th May 1867. About the time of delivery defendant refused to receive the cotton, and the plaintiff caused it to be sold by public auction on the 5th June 1867, by Bennett and Co., auctioneers. He now sued to recover the difference in price. The defence was firstly not indebted, and secondly that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the cotton according to the agreement. His Lordship gave judgment in the case yesterday, evidence having been taken at a previous sitting of the Court, making a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, held on the 1st instant, Surgeon Sylvester was unanimously elected Secretary. A case was read by W. Grey, Esq., after which a paper was read by Dr. Sylvester upon "Iridectomy." The advantages of this operation were lucidly pointed out, and it was proved by cases that in many instances where the operation was performed, merely with a view to relieve pain and prevent increase of disorganization, sight to a greater or less degree frequently resulted. Its effects in recurrent "Iritis" was shown to be singularly curative. The failure of the operation in certain cases, and the necessity and advisability of its repetition were acknowledged, and explained; and a most valuable paper was listened to with evident satisfaction by all present. Dr. Arnott complimented the author upon his paper, as containing a resume of what was previously known upon the subject, as well as much original thought, strengthened by the results of a number of operations performed in the Ophthalmic Institution. Some discussion ensued relative to the effect of the operation on the power of accommodation by excision of a portion of the "iris." The thanks of the meeting, proposed by Dr. Ward, being carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned.

STEAMER REPORTS.—6TH FEB.

Cochin 5th, 9.55.—Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Bombay last night.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

THE following letter has been addressed by H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner Central Provinces and the Berars.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay, Camp near Akola, 30th January 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber copy of return shewing the quantity of Cotton exported from the Railway Stations in the Central Provinces and the Berars during the fortnight ending the 26th instant.

2. The Cotton as you will notice is coming in but slowly compared with the quantity exported up to the same date last year, prices are low, and many of the cultivators and dealers are doubtless holding back in the hope of a more active market later in the season, and at the present moment business is quite at a stand still owing to the extraordinary weather which has prevailed during the last few days. Heavy rain, most unusual at this season, set in on Saturday last, and has continued almost without intermission up to the present moment. During such weather it is almost impossible to purchase, to clean, or to pack cotton. The cotton is too damp, and moreover it is difficult to induce natives to work in such weather.

3. I fear, too, that the rain has much injured the standing crops. Nearly one-third of the cotton of the Berars has yet to be picked, and the present very unseasonable weather cannot fail to do it much damage.

Names of Station.	Number of Carts received during the last fortnight.	Number of Carts despatched during the last fortnight.	Total Number of Carts received up to date.	Total Number of Carts despatched up to date.	Number of Bales at the end of the Week.
Nagpore	78	78	78	78	..
Boree	..	..	..	..	..
Undee	..	..	..	..	..
Wurdah	250	200	637	642	25
Poolgan	372	372	481	481	..
Chandoor	71	35	11	111	6
Budnaira	1,334	1,333	2,385	2,385	..
Moortizapoor	1,128	1,281	2,062	1,739	333
Akola	1,780	1,651	2,991	2,745	149
Sheagaum	8,961	8,594	15,114	14,656	458
Nandoorah	5,685	5,637	8,185	8,011	174
Mulkapore	640	596	813	686	127
Boorhanpor	349	349	463	463	..
Khundwah	750	739	789	739	..
Total..	21,735	20,826	33,909	32,726	1,289

(Signed) H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday evening, a meeting of the supporters of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Society's Rooms, Esplanade. There was a good attendance, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson occupied the chair.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd read the annual report, of which the following is an abstract:—There were being printed 2,000 copies of the New Testament in Marathi for the use of school-boys; and preparatory steps were being taken for the printing of a new edition of the Bible in Marathi. A large type edition of 5,000 copies of the New Testament in Guzerathi had been completed. This bible had cost Rs. 2 per copy, but was to be sold at 6 annas each. In Bombay 10 617 copies of the scriptures and portions had been sold during the past year. In 1866, only 3,610 had been sold; but it should be mentioned that 7,150 of those sold this year had been purchased by the Madras Auxiliary. During the year grants had been made in Bombay of 2,754 copies and portions in the English, French, German, Danish, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Arabic, Chinese, Guzerati, Marathi, Hindustani, Persian, Malayan, Hebrew, and Indo-Arabic languages. Every European soldier proceeding to Abyssinia had been offered a small new Testament, a copy of the psalms, or of a separate Gospel. This work of distribution has been conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Keer and Paterson, and the work had been much helped by the Commander-in-Chief's kind countenance. 2,000 copies of the Gospels in the Amharic language (i. e. 500 of each of the Gospels) had been procured from home and entrusted to Dr. Krapf for sale or distribution in Abyssinia. 3,960 copies and portions had been issued from the depot to the society's agents and subordinate depots, and copies were now being distributed in the Nizam's dominions. The people there were eager to buy the copies of the scriptures. It was the first time that many of these people had seen a printed book, and those who could not read were buying and getting those who could to read the books for them. The total issues from the depot were 19,340—namely, 3,158 in English, 12,005 in Marathi, 820 in Guzerathi, and 1,357 in other languages. In 1866 the total number issued was 13,196. Three new colporturs had been added to the Society's agency. As to finance, there had been realised by sales, Rs. 2,666 2-5, and Rs. 3,916-10-9 had been received by subscriptions, of which Rs. 1,500 had been contributed by one person. In 1866 the proceeds of sale amounted to Rs. 2666-8-5, and the subscriptions to Rs. 2,727-12-0—so that the receipts this year are in excess of those of last year by upwards of Rs. 1,188.

Colonel Kirby moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so congratulated the meeting on the signal progress which had been made. He was sure they all congratutated the committee on their labours. The success of the committee had been very great, and he was sure those assembled could all do much, whatever their position, to assist in the good work.

Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee seconded the motion. He congratulated the meeting on the encouraging state of the funds. It was a great matter for thankfulness that an opening had been made for the distribution of the Bible in the Nizam's dominion, a quarter which had hitherto been very much closed against their operations. The rev gentleman then spoke at some length on the benefits which had resulted to the natives of India from the reading of the Bible.

Rev. Dr. Wilson said he very much regretted the absence of the Lord Bishop, a zealous patron of the society. He was sure he was very much missed by the meeting, and that they all felt a deep interest in him, and wished success to his ministrations wherever they might be conducted—(applause)—and that they all hoped he might return to them to carry on the work of the Lord in this great land. (Applause.) He thought the report of the society a most satisfactory one. This month he would have been thirty-nine years connected with this society; and he believed he had been present at almost all its anniversaries. He was sure he had not been more gratified by any report which had been submitted to it than he had been by the report which they had heard read that evening. It must be apparent that the operations of this auxiliary society were being enlarged from year to year. The Bible was finding an extended use in different schools and seminaries in this land, and, as they had heard from the report, had found its way into the libraries of the Government schools. It had also been carried to all the districts in this Presidency and the adjoining territories by the missionaries, and by colporteurs who were in the employment of the society and under the direction of various missionaries. It was a matter for congratulation that such a number of copies of the scriptures had found their way into the Nizam's territories. There was still a great want of education in these districts, and attempts were being made to extend educational operations in them, and they might believe the number of readers in time would be greatly multiplied, especially in Berar, which was now under British administration. They must all have great hopes of the results of the circulation of the Bible in neighbouring countries. This society had frequently sent copies of the scriptures to Persia, and these had been received by the interesting inhabitants of that country, which was visited by Henry Martyn before his death. His last evangelistic journey had been to Persia, and he had been privileged to lay a copy of the transactions before Abbas Mirza, one of the most distinguished Princes of Persia. The scriptures had also been sent to Mesopotamia, and they had been purchased by the Christians and Arab Mahomedans. Two or three years ago a colporteur had been sent to Arabia, who had not only visited the towns on the coast from Aden to Jedda, but had gone into the interior and visited the capital of the Queen of Sheba and the capital of Arabia Felix, and had sold 700 copies of the scriptures. That was Michael Joseph, who was now employed as an interpreter with our army in Abyssinia. Having mentioned Abyssinia, he might say that he had great hopes, and they had all reason to cherish hopes in this matter, that the Word of God would ere long have free course and be glorified in that interesting country. They must all have been struck with the peculiar position of the Eastern Christians. They knew how far they had departed from the simplicity of the truth as it was in Jesus Christ, and from the dictates of inspiration in the Word of God. Still they knew that the Eastern Christians held the essential truths of Christianity; and looking at them in their present position they saw them perched on the mountains of Asia and Africa. On the mountains of Kurdistan, they found the Nestorians, so-called from Nestorious, who had been condemned as a heretic by a general Council, which, as had been shown by Assemani, a distinguished pupil of the Propaganda at Rome, had made a mistake respecting this Nestorius. There was a great deal to be said in behalf of the Nestorian Church, and it was well known that American missionaries in that country were receiving great encouragement. There was in that country what they did not see elsewhere, a decided internal reform in the character of the Nestorian Christians. Looking to the north-west of that region they had Lebanon stretching along the shores of the Mediterranean, and there they found the ark of the Syrian Christians. In looking at the pages of ecclesiastical history they found a great deal which was interesting regarding the Christianity of Northern Africa. Let them call to mind the zeal and wisdom shown by the catechetical school of Alexandria, and the zeal of Athanasius, the great defender of the truths of our holy religion, in connection with the Trinity, and also the distinguished fathers connected with Carthage. Let them look to the valley of the Nile, and they would find many distinguished adherents of the Christian cause; and at last, passing through the country from which came the Eunuch, the treasurer to the Queen of Ethiopia, who was led to visit Jerusalem, from the perusal of the Septuagint. And passing through that territory they came to the mountains of Abyssinia. It was in the time of Athenasius that two young merchants of Tyre, Frumentius and Edesius, who had been wrecked in the Red Sea, commenced missionary efforts, and instructed the chiefs of Ethiopia. Their labours were attended with the divine blessing. One of them was ordained to the ministry by Athanasius at Alexandria. The Abyssinian Christians showed very great vigour in ancient days. In the 6th century, Dhu Newas, one of the sovereigns of Arabia Felix, persecuted the Christians of Arabia; and the Christians of Abyssinia marched into that country and gave protection to the Christians and established their authority there for some time. It was during the period of their invasion and possession of the country that the Bene-Israel, whose descendants were now with ourselves, from Arabia, and came to the neighbourhood of Bombay to Rajapuri in the Konkan. Considering the disadvantageous circumstances under which the Abyssinians had maintained the profession of Christianity, and the manner in which they had been influenced by the Armenian Church and the Syrian Church, with whom they had been associated, they need not be surprised at the degeneracy of the forms of Christianity which now appeared amongst them. They had great reason to call upon the name of God and beseech Him to give His blessing to those copies of the scriptures which had been sent to that country for the benefit of its natives. He had received a letter from the National Scottish Bible Society authorising him to employ a colporteur in that country if a suitable man could be found. He had had his eye upon two who had been for eight or nine years connected with this place, men of decided piety. One of these had been turned to usefulness in another way, and had joined the army in Abyssinia as envoy from one of the Princes of Tigre, with whose house his family was connected. This man professed Protestantism, and he had no doubt he would work in spreading the Bible. He and his brother had been for some considerable time employed as colporteurs in Abyssinia, and it was only when the jealousy of the present supreme chief prevented their operations that their labours were intermitted. These two brothers might in the good providence of God be most useful. Abyssinians were very much under the influence of the feeling which was prevalent amongst all the Eastern Churches, and preferred the scriptures in the ancient versions to vernacular translations. They read the ancient Ethiopic version, though few understood it. The society had sent 2000 copies of a Gospel in the Amharic language, the language of Amhara, one of the most distant provinces, understood there a in Tigre, and in a portion of Gondar. There were four or five dialects in Ethiopia, but these were all intimately connected with one another. In regard to the prospects of their own works of translation he would say that that was also in such a state of advancement as to demand their gratitude. He himself was to a certain extent conversant with all the translations which had been made into the northern languages of India, and he had no hesitation in saying that by far the best translations which had yet been made into the vernacular languages of India were those which had been made under the auspices of this auxiliary. A great deal of attention had been paid to the work of translation in this place. It had not been effected merely by individuals, but by missionaries representing different interests in this place. The New Testament was first translated completely by the American Mission, and large portions of the Old Testament had been translated by it and Mr. Dixon, of the Church Missionary Society; but those translations soon passed under review of the Translation Committee, and it was only stating a fact when he mentioned that in that committee there were not merely missionaries conversant

finding all the prisoners except Chundria Luckri guilty of common assault.

His Lordship then sentenced the prisoners which had been found guilty to one month's imprisonment each.

FORGERY.—Alfred Barwick and Thomas Walton were each charged with forgery or using forged documents knowing them to have been forged.

On being called upon to plead the first prisoner said he wished to know first whether he would be allowed to turn Queen's evidence, and being told by the Clerk to the Crown that he must plead one way or another, he said he was guilty.

The other prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Dunbar, in opening the case, stated that on 11th December, Mr. G. K. Broomhead, of the Oriental Bank, received a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. J. B. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, requesting him to pay to the bearer Rs. 300, and stating that his reason for not sending the cheque on the ordinary paper was that he had left his cheque-book at his house at Bandora. The money war paid to the sepoy, Rama Damjie, who brought the note. On 14th December, another order of the same kind was brought to the Bank by another sepoy named Rama Narayen. This order was for Rs. 600, and the money was paid, but Mr. Broomhead, at the same time, gave the sepoy a note for Mr. Duxbury, advising him not to write cheques on plain paper. On the 16th a note purporting to be from Mr. Duxbury was received at the Bank in answer to the note sent by the manager of the bank saying that the transaction was all right, and that he often forgot to fetch his cheque-book from Bandora. An order for Rs. 300 was sent along with the note, which was paid. On the 19th another order for Rs. 500 purporting to be from Mr. Duxbury was taken to the Bank; and as Mr. Broomhead did not like to receive so many cheques on plain paper from Mr. Duxbury he wrote to the sub-agent of the railway, who said he would communicate with Mr. Duxbury. On the 23rd Mr. Duxbury wrote to Mr. Broomhead expressing his surprise at what had occurred and stating that he had never written such orders. Soon after the receipt of this letter a similar order was received for Rs. 600. The order was cashed and the sepoy was then taken into custody. The sepoy took Mr. Superintendent Lockley of the Police to a chawl in Falkland Road where he pointed out the persons from whom he had received the orders. The prisoners were step brothers, and in a drawer in their room a sheet of blotting paper had been found on which Mr. Duxbury's name was discerned, and in a bag were found some original letters written by Mr. Duxbury. Walton had been a clerk in Mr. Duxbury's office, but had been dismissed. A note for Rs. 100 was found on the person of Barwick the number of which corresponded to one of the notes paid on one of the forged orders. On seeing these discoveries Barwick said, "We may as well tell the truth," and then added that he had written the body of the notes and that his brother had signed them. Walton denied his guilt, and accused Barwick of being the forger.

Evidence was then adduced for the prosecution.

Walton then requested to be allowed to call Barwick as a witness, which was allowed. On being questioned by the prisoner Barwick said that Walton had signed the orders.

His Lordship in summing up said no evidence had been brought forward by the prosecution on which they could have found the prisoner Walton guilty of having actually forged the documents, but since the prisoner had called Barwick they might upon his evidence come to the conclusion that the prisoner did sign the documents.

The jury retired at a quarter to five o'clock, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict finding Walton guilty of having used the forged documents knowing them to have been forged, and also guilty in abetting the forgery of all the four documents.

Barwick here explained that he had only pleaded guilty to abetment of the forgery, not to forgery.

His Lordship said he could take no notice of that now, for he (Barwick) had certainly pleaded guilty generally to all the charges. But if it would be any satisfaction to him he might state that the punishment would be precisely the same. His Lordship (addressing the prisoners) then continued to say that the prisoners had been guilty of an offence which it was of the greatest importance should be prevented if possible by severe punishments. It was an offence which was so easily committed that it was essential that the Court should mark its deep sense of not only the heinousness of the offence but also of its extreme importance as regarded society. There could be no doubt that there had been a conspiracy between the two to obtain money from the Bank by means of forged documents, and whether or not the one forged and the other made use of the documents, they were both equally culpable. They were liable to be sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, but on account of their youth he would sentence each of them to 4 years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday morning.

FOURTH DAY, *February 6th.*

CHARGE OF MURDER BY POISONING.—Monia Kessowjee was charged with having, on 17th January, murdered Uppa Crustnajee, by having administered certain poison to him, with intent to cause grievous hurt, and also with intent to facilitate the commission of an offence. There were other charges against the prisoner of having caused the poison to be taken knowing that it would cause hurt and of using a poisonous substance so negligently as to endanger life.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Cooper conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Taylor.

The Advocate General stated the case to the jury. He said the prisoner seemed to have gone into the shop of Uppa Crustnajee and his brother Praga and offered them some "hulwa" or native sweetmeat. These two shopkeepers eat the sweetmeat, and immediately they were seized with vomiting, and one died on the same evening and the other on the 23rd. Both of the deceased were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital before their death, and he thought the jury would have no doubt as to the cause of the death of Uppa, concerning whose death alone they were now enquiring. The prisoner was taken into custody, and in the course of the various statements which he made to Mr. Superintendent Tighe, he said that he had received the "hulwa" from a hawker, and afterwards that he had received it from a Brahmin, whose name he gave. He also said that the Brahmin told him that if he gave the hulwa to people it would produce insensibility; and that he (prisoner) had given the "hulwa" to these people with the view of taking their property when they were helpless. As Praga died on the same evening no statement was taken from him, but on the 21st Appa's examination was taken before Mr. Showell at the Jamsetjee Hospital in the presence of the prisoner. It was therefore not a mere dying declaration, for the prisoner had every opportunity to cross-examine the deceased if he chose. At the examination Uppa said he knew the prisoner, and that he used to come to his house. On the day before that prisoner had given him some "hulwa," after eating which he began to vomit. He began to vomit immediately after eating it. Uppa was then unable to say more from exhaustion. The European police had gone to the prisoner's house with him, and he produced a packet, which was afterwards handed by Mr. Inspector Dadson to Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, who found 72 grains of arsenic, enough he (the Advocate General) would think to kill half a regiment. The prisoner was also taken to the house of the unfortunate men, and somewhere in the room there was found a piece of paper which the prisoner said was that in which the "hulwa" had been wrapped. That paper had also been examined by Dr. Lyon, who found traces of arsenic upon it. The prisoner from the first never denied that his was the hand which had administered the poison. The medical evidence would show them that these people were suffering from the effects of irritant poison such as arsenic, which caused immediate vomiting. And although there was no *post-mortem* examination on Uppa's body, his brother's body had been examined, and a quantity of arsenic was found in the viscera. These being the circumstances of the case, the question which he apprehended would be for them to consider would be which of these charges would be brought home to the prisoner. The learned gentleman then referred to section 300 of the Penal Code, and pointed out that according to that section intention of causing death was not necessary to constitute the offence of murder. He also referred to two other sections relating to the minor charges.

Evidence was then given for the purpose of confirming the statements in the opening address for the prosecution.

Mr. Taylor having called upon the jury, on account of the grave and painful nature of the charge, to give him a patient hearing, referred to section 300 of the Penal Code, contending strenuously that intention was everything in the consideration of this man's offence. A strong point in the case was that the prisoner had also partaken of the "hulwa." He asked them, was there any motive on the part of the prisoner to murder these persons. Did it not suggest itself to them that if the arsenic was in the "hulwa" it was there by mistake; and if they had a doubt the prisoner had a right to the benefit of that doubt. Arsenic was to be found in the houses of all natives, and there was nothing suspicious in the fact that arsenic was found in this house; it only became suspicious because of the curious coincidence that there was arsenic in the "hulwa." There was no evidence of the preparation of the "hulwa." It was not denied that the prisoner gave the "hulwa," but it was denied that he had put the poison into it, or that he intended to kill Uppa. Dr. Mackenzie, of the Jamsetjee Hospital, had said there had been no examination of Uppa's body, and it was quite consistent with the case that the person might have eat something else than the "hulwa" which contained arsenic. Taking into consideration the want of motive, the conduct of the prisoner all through, his admissions that he had given this sweetmeat, and the assertion that he purchased the "hulwa" from a hawker, and taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, he would unhesitatingly ask them to say that if the charge of murder be true the case had not been proved against the prisoner.

There was no evidence for the defence.

His Lordship, in summing up, said no *post mortem* examination had been made upon the body of Uppa, and he had some difficulty in understanding why the Coroner had not directed such an examination to be made. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that two persons had died, and it would be for them to say what they had died from. If they found that these men had died from the effects of poison, the next question for them to consider was who administered the poison. The question for them to consider was whether they believed the statement of the prisoner as to the circumstances under which he had obtained the poison and the intention with which he gave it. If they were of opinion on the evidence that the prisoner did intend to cause death, there was no doubt it would be murder, and if they came to the conclusion that such a dose of poison was given as would ordinarily cause death, and that the prisoner did intend to do the deceased bodily injury, then that would also amount to murder, although the prisoner did not intend to cause death. If they came to the conclusion that in giving this poison the prisoner was doing that which was likely to cause death they would find him guilty of culpable homicide. He confessed that upon the whole of this case he did not think it would be safe for the jury to come to the conclusion that the crime of murder was committed, and that therefore the question which it would be necessary for them to consider was whether culpable homicide had been committed—that was, whether he had administered a dose likely to cause death. If they did not find him guilty of culpable homicide they might find him guilty of any of the minior charges.

The jury retired at a quarter to two, and after half an hour's absence returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, explaining that they had come to the conclusion that the prisoner had given the sweetmeat not thinking that it would cause death, but that it would merely stupify.

His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING A BRIBE.—Hurry Ramchunder and Michael De Souza were charged with having, on 15th December—the former being an overseer in the Municipality, and the latter a muccadum of halalcores—received Rs. 5 from one Rahim Toola to obtain him employment as a halalcore. There was a second charge against Ramchunder solely of receiving Rs. 3, and against De Souza solely for receiving Rs. 2.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution.

Nansee Patchia, an important witness in the case, had absconded, and on the application of Mr. Ferguson his recognisances were escheated.

The jury having been addressed by his Lordship, retired at a quarter to five o'clock, and in twenty minutes found Hurry Ramchunder guilty of the second additional charge, and acquitted Michael DeSouza.

His Lordship sentenced Hurry to ten months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail. DeSouza was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Overland Mail, January 10.)

THE past week has been an unusually quite one. Excepting a considerable robbery of gunpowder in the neighbourhood of Cork, there have been no fresh Fenian demonstrations of a character to alarm the public; but nothing else having occurred to supersede it in the sensational world, Fenianism is still the topic of the day, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. Such states of the public mind are commonly affected more or less by atmospherical influences, and perhaps the weather which we have recently had—winter in its worst, because its most capricious guise—has had something to do with the apparent inactivity of these Americo-Irish disturbers of the public peace. But no one will be surprised if at any moment we are brought face to face with new manifestations of the evil more serious than any which we have yet seen. Yesterday, there was an alarm which turned out to be a false one—so far as actual results were concerned. It was rumoured that an attack would be made on the prison van containing Burke and Casey, on their being brought up to Bow-street for final examination. A considerable crowd of people had assembled in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, and there was obviously no little excitement among them. But whatever may have been designed, the design was strangled in the womb. A strong body of mounted police, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, clattered up the street in attendance upon the black van, and not a movement was made to interfere with the action of law and authority. It appears that Burke and Casey will be tried at Warwick, the most tangible of their offences having been committed at Birmingham.

Meanwhile, the south of Ireland, in which a further harvest of Fenian outrages was looked for, remains comparatively quiet. It is surmised that the cause of this is that each party is watching the other. Not only has the vigilance of the authorities been greatly stimulated by the recent mid-day outrages, but the Fenians themselves have established vigilance committees and are now keeping a sharp look-out. "The vigilance of the authorities," says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "consequent on recent events here, is naturally a little irksome to the public, and leads to occasional unpleasantnesses to citizens and others. It is no unsual event now for respectable workmen to be stopped at night by police in the street, taken to an adjoining doorway or house, and there searched for arms, or anything else suspicious. All sorts of houses, and particularly public-houses, are subjected to frequent police searches—all as yet without result. The quiet, orderly inhabitants who, notwithstanding the recent alarming reports that have emanated from this city, form—at least up to this—the vast majority of those one meets in ordinary every-day life in Cork, do not, of course, object to a proper display of vigilance on the part of the police. There is no allegation, accordingly, that these police proceedings are improper, or conducted with offensive frequency." Concerning the general state of southern Ireland, the writer says:—"It is not to be inferred from anything that has occurred here recently that the city—or indeed the south of Ireland generally—is in any very excited condition. The cities are the centres of whatever stir or excitement there is, and these amount to nothing more—in Cork at least—than the usual *quid nunc* gossip and wagging of beards. People go about their ordinary business in the ordinary way; the streets are extremely quiet at night; and you have the news of anything else extraordinary as soon in London as we have it in Cork. We had a discussion in the Town Council here yesterday about a proposed increase in the police force in the city at present, and this state of facts was quoted by several members against the proposal. A singular fact transpired in the discussion, which bears somewhat on the recent robbery at Allport's. The Mayor stated as a fact, that consequent on police arrangements, there were never any police on duty in the streets of Cork from six o'clock in the morning till about half-past nine. It was before the latter hour Allport's robbery was committed. This somewhat remarkable fact would seem to indicate the good information possessed by the alleged Fenian party as to the movements of the authorities; for I may mention as a matter of fact that such an arrangement was not known before yesterday to ninety per cent. of the oldest inhabitants of the city." We have here the history of the impunity with which the marauders escaped—a "somewhat remarkable fact" indeed, indicating however something more than the vigilance of the Fenians—the defective organization of the police arrangements, by which, in the most dangerous city in Ireland, the streets were given up every day, for three hours and a half, to the unchecked licence of the insurgents.

Of course whilst this state of things lasts, innocent people must suffer for the offences of the guilty; and even the special constabulary movement, so gratifying in one sense as indicating the loyalty of the people, is likely to become a nuisance. It is said that constables have been sworn in somewhat indiscrimhnately, and that large bodies of undisciplined youths, with staves in their hands, may present a remedy worse than the disease. Doubtless some have gone in for the "fun of the thing;" but we doubt whether much harm will come of these youthful excesses.

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